WHO ARE INTERESTED?

"Approximately, three-sted in the subjects which this congress will consider. To the people living west of the Miscouri river these questions, of all questions, are the most important. Seventeen states and territories are now asking: How can we best reclaim our arid lands and make them capable of supporting the increasing population? What legislation, national and thirsty plains into harvest fields producing profitable crops? These changes showing here the desert and there a fertile field are ever a delight to the human eye." "Approximately, three-fifths of the critory of the United States, excluour arid lands and make them capable of supporting the increasing population? What legislation, national and state, is required? It would be inappropriate for me at this time to go into details. I am happy to know that there are those here who will ably and eloquently present every phase of these questions. Nore will doubt that these questions must be met by congress, and the several states interested must contribute much legislation.

and the several states interested must contribute much legislation.

'The general government is interested in a material way, for the reason that it owns most of the land in the arid country, and under the existence settlement laws it will be many, many years before it can parcel out these lands to actual settlers. The policy of the nation has been, and wise has been that policy, to part with the public domain to those who wish to make homes or improve the lands, as a gift, or for so small an amount as to scarcely pay the cost of surveys and scarcely pay the cost of surveys and expenses of the administrations of the

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

"The question daily arises with the national legislator: Is it better for the nation to directly undertake the construction of great irrigation canals, dams, reservoirs, etc., and then parcel out the lands so reclaimed in small out the mans so reclaimed in small tracts among those seeking homes, or is it better to ceds the lands without restrictions or conditions, directly to the states in which they are situated; or is it wiser to pass laws with re-strictions and conditions, but such as will encourage the individual and the corporation to undertake the work of reclamation? Much may be said in support of either of these propositions. They are now live questions and are They are now live questions and are pressing themselves upon the consideration of congress. The individual and the corporation are at work. Much has been accomplished under the desert land law. Wyoming, Utah and Montana are availing themselves of the million-acre donation act. With the revival of business increased interest will be taken in this law. The individual state is passing useful laws upon the apportionment of the water and the settlement of disputes thereunder. While much has been done, a commencement has scarcely been made.

while much has been done, a com-mencement has scarcely been made.

"The population of the country west of the Missouri river has grown rapid-ly. In a comparatively few years it has increased several hundred per cent. There is no doubt that this growth will There is no doubt that this growth will go on as rapidly in the future as it has in the past few years. It is estimated that the population west of the Miscouri river will reach 13,000,000 of people by the time of the taking of the census of 1900. This is a government of the people, and the nation must be at all times most deeply concerned for the increase that annually takes place in its population. The nation, I do not think, will belie its record; it will meet the obstacles and remove them. The lands which do not require irrigation are nearly all occupied. To make room for the increase and influx of population, mammoch irrigation works must be constructed. The great countries until recently unoccupied, save by tries until recently unoccupied, save by roving bands of Indians and a few mining settlements, are now well trav-ersed by ratiroad lines, and among them are great continental roads. On these rallroads, every few miles, are young cities, towns and villages, made and inhabited by enterprising people. These people are not contented to stand still. They are among the most progressive people of the most progressive nation on the face of the globe. sive nation on the face of the globe. They are willing to venture and take ckances. The country thereabout, wherever it is possible, is being rapidly occupied by the ranchman and farmer. These enterprising people are urging the necessities of such legislation as they believe is best adapted to the conditions as they are found in these states and territories.

"These questions are comparatively

"These questions are comparatively new ones to the people of the United States. But a small number of those who make the laws or administer the executive departments of the government have ever seen irrigation canals, or any practical experiments made through this system of the cultivation of the soil. Indeed, until the Mormon people began to make homes in the Salt Lake basin, irrigation had not been undertaken by any considerable number of people under the jurisdiction of this nation. The country in which we is gratified to have charge of the Cu. ed upon as a great, barwaste that would never be occupled by civilized man.

VAST POSSIBILITIES.

We who have experimented and cultivated the soil in any one of the arid states or territories may to some ex-tent measure the possibilities of the country which was considered so bar-ren and worthless for purposes of cul-tivation a few years ago. There is none of the territory west of the Mis-souri river but what has, within its borders, great irrigation plants, great and small fields in hearing which would and small fields in bearing which be deserted save and except for the ir-rigating ditch and canal, which have reclaimed them from a most unpro-ductive condition to that of one of

"When we speak therefore of the possibilities of these state, we only assert what we know—that the broad acres which will be cultivated will be cultivated will be the million and that enumerated by the million, and that their numbers will only be limited by the supply of water that may be made awaitable. In some of the supply of water that may be made available. In some of the states the total acreage that may be reclaimed may be but a small percentage of the total area, yet the small acreage comparatively, brought under the control of the husbandman will be sufficient to bring about the development of other great natural resources other than those of agriculture, thereby building up communities of varied industries, and providing for thousands upon thousands of American citizens.

"The country described has every va-

"The country described has every va-riety of climate within its confines, the fruits of the tropics and the cereals common to the extremes of the tem-berate zones are successfully cultivated and matured. The country is rich in cattle, horses and sheep and other mestic animals common to the hi mestic animals common to the home and farm. The natural grasses are very nutritous, but short and scattered, the soil producing them only requiring water to magnify the forage tonnage

"Much of the country is rich in min-"Much of the country is rich in minerals. Within its borders have been discovered most of the minerals known to civilized man. In some of these states and territories great development has been made in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron, petroleum, soda, asbestos, gypsum and mica mining, yet the mineralogists and geologists tell us that a commencement has scarcely been made.

IRRIGATION STILL PRIMITIVE.

"Irritation for the most part is still primitive. In many of the states, only from the small streams have the waters been diverted; the great streams have only been touched. For the full development and utilization of all the water that flows in their beds, it will require immense expenditure of labor and capital. Experiments which have been made on the un'erground sheets of water have only been sufficient to show that underground streams exist, and that their capacity is sufficient to bring about the cultivation of a large urreage. "Irrigation for the most part is still-

artificial irrigation in the growing of crops is not less than 1,800 miles from been done satisfactorily and successent to west and 1,000 miles from north to south. This great area could be divisions, each of which would be of the size of the Empire state.

All raircad building has not been completed, nor has all been done satisfactorily and successfully. In great undertakings there have always been some bitter disappointments and faitures. This will occur in the future as it has in the past. All raircand building has not brought All radional building has not brought large returns. The great canals of half a century ago for transportation purposes, have been largely abandoned. Why should we expect all irrigation enterprises, from their very inception, to be successful? We, however, say that irrigation works properly located and well constructed are always a successful.

The afternoon session began with the reports of the committees on credentials and permanent organization, which were adopted. The following permanent officers were elected:

President, Joseph M. Carey, Wyom-

First vice president, Dr. S. B. Young, Second vice president, S. A. Cochran, South Dakota.

ational lecturer, Frank Bond, Cheyenne, Wyo., press

President Carey then delivered a very instructive address and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. Professor Beeman of California was lected assistant minute and recording

INTERESTING PAPERS. Immediately following the address of President Carey, an exceedingly interesting paper from Colonel H. M. Chittendon, who is now on duty at Camp Wheeler, at Huntsville, Ala., was read, Colonel Chittenden's topic was "The Construction of Storage Reservoirs Under National Supervision," and the conclusions he arrived at were that oneclusions he arrived at were that one-fourth to three-fourths of the water of streams must be held back in storage reservoirs, and that the cost will compel the general government to under-take the enterprise. An estimate of the cost of the systems examined in Wy-oming and Colorado show the neces-sary annual expenditures to be moder-ate. His work includes plans to enate. His work includes plans to the

A paper prepared by A. C. True, director of experiment stations, was then read on the work of that department. Another paper by William E. Smythe Another paper by William E. Smythe upon "Obstacles to Settlement of the Arid Regions and the Best Means of Overcoming Them," excited much in-terest. Mr. Smythe's conclusions as to the obstacles embraced, ignorance of the obstacles embraced, ignorance of the arid regions, repugnaace to the ourchase of water rights, prohibitory orices asked for lands, poverty of the settlen class, cost of transportation and the failure of the western people to comprehend the requirements of the peculiar situation. At the conclusion of the formal papers, a committee, consisting of one from each delegation, was appointed on resolutions. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to a lively and highly entertaining discussion of the papers read. Just before

CUBAN GENERALS WITH LAWTON

Cuban Colonel's Conduct Likely to

gan to make homes in the the Cuban leaders, Cabreco, Lacret and is gratified to have charge of the Cu-hans under these officers, and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces. He has decided to employ Cuban offi-

other appointments:
Today General Lacret went to Guantanamo to investigate the action of a Cuban colonel in demanding the right to move his troops into the city several days ago. General Lacret says the colonel's conduct is not authorized by the Cuban insurgent government, and is likely to get him into trouble.

General Wood, military governor of Santings today opened three supply

General Wood, military governor of Santiago, today opened three supply stores for the relief of Cubans in the district. The capacity of the three places is 6,000 daily. Relief is distributed.

National Bank Circulation uted only on the recommendation of the alcaides.

Merritt Touched Hongkong.

London Sept. 2.—The United States transport China, according to a dispatch from Hongkong to the Daily Mail, has arrived there with General Merritt and General Greene, the for-mer en route for Paris to attend the proceedings of the Hispano-American mission, and the latter en route to Washington.

SNUBBED THE NEWSPAPERS.

Public Sentiment Will Not Budge Sternberg.

Washington, Sept. 1 -- Surgeon General Sternberg sent a letter to a New York medical publishing house, which had made inquiries of him concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department, and espec-laily about the subject of having an immediate investigation of his bureau, saying he was "ready at any moment suce to my administration of the affairs of the medical department; but the war department is not disposed to make such an investigation as the re-sult of sensational newspaper articles.

BUILDING FELL ON THEM.

Workmen Seriously Injured at an

Accident In Cleveland. Cleveland, Sept. 1.-A brick building at the corner of Pearl and Church at the corner of Pearl and Church streets collapsed today, burrying a half-dozen men who were at work tearing down the structure. A large crowd im-mediately gathered and willing hands were soon at work throwing plied bricks up, and mortar, which covered the men. All were taken out alive. Two, however, are seriously injured.

Klondiker With \$50,000.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1.-Steamer Tees, which arrived at midnight from Skaguay, "We hear of failures; many will say that in their endeavors they have lost their capital and labor. This could not be otherwise for all that has been attempted in the way of irrigation work."

Alaska, had 40 passengers from Dawson and considerable gold dust. C. A. Selens of San Francisco, who was the richest man abourd, is said to have about \$25.00. William Brazabon, F. Thornbury and J. N. Tompkins of Chicago were among the passengers.

How the Decrease In the Public Debt Is Accounted For-Less Cash In Treasury, We Owe Over a Billion-Receipts and Expenditures of Government.

Washington, Sept. 1.-The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that on Aug. 31 the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was Third vice president, S. M. Knox, II- \$1,012,470,717, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711. This decrease O. E. McCutcheon of Michigan, na-lional lecturer.
G. H. Maxwell, California, assistant receipts from the war loan. The debt

crease in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, \$922,212,800; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,259,030; debt bearing no interest, \$383,855,571; a total of \$1,207,557,501. This amount however does not terest, \$383,885,971; a total of \$1,207,257,-501. This amount, however, does not include \$558,046,932 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treas-ury is classified as follows: Gold, \$253,-377,493; siiver, \$512,400,094; paper, \$93,-084,055; bonds national bank depositor-les, etc., \$67,282,201; aggregate, \$927,-144,646. Against this aggregate there are out-standing demand inabilities amounting

Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand habilities amounting to \$632,657,561, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of \$294,487,084. Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for August shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$41,782,707, an increase of \$22,759,093 over August, 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow:

Customs, \$16,249,699; internal revenue, 23,015,934; miscellaneous, \$1,517,073.

The expenditures for the month aggregated \$56,269,177, an increase of \$22,-672,670. The heavy increase on both sides of the ledger are due to the war expenditures on the one side and the internal revenue law on the other.

ANNUAL PENSION REPORT. Some Facts and Figures Which It Will Cover.

dively and highly entertaining discussion of the papers read. Just before adjournment a committee was appointed to present a resolution on reservoir construction based upon Colonel Chittenden's paper. An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Tonight a reception and ball was tendered the delegates in Representative Hall of the state capital.

The delegations detained by washouts are expected to arrive tomorrow.

CUBAN GENERALS WITH LAWTON

CUBAN GENERALS WITH LAWTON

GOOD ARRANGEMENT TO EXPEDITE DISBANDING.

Of Solders were reinstated. One fundered and 279 promoted. The number of pensioners on the roils on pumber of pensioners on the roils on the roils on the roils on the resident day of each pension. \$133.79.

Comparisons show that more pensions for services in the war of the resident was the retire four years of the amount paid ether and the retire four years of the amount paid ether in the first or second term of President Hayes; that the amount paid ether in the first or second term of President Grant's administration and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes; that the amount actually paid for army and navy pensions duri

CHANCE TO SEND PACKAGES.

annewaska wiii sali on Monday next from New York for Santiago de Cuba and Ponce, Porto Rico. Persons desir-ing to send packages to army friends in either island can make the necessary arrangements to do so through Colonel Embell dentity agents. ball, deputy quartermaster, New

After Patent Medicine Men.

Washington, Sept. 1.-The treasur, department has Issued a circular callhat the arrangement will also and the cuban forces.

He has decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the province of Santiago de Cuba. General Castillo will get a piace and will act as General Lawton's adviser in making other appointments.

Today General Lacret went to Guantanamo to investigate the action of a tanamo to investigate the action of a tanamo to investigate the action of a tanamo to investigate the action of the city sevice.

The complete the city sevice of the city Improperly put on the market as un-compounded chemicals and unstamped. The department says the action of the chemists threatens the integrity of the whole tax system under schedule B, as

National Bank Circulation.

Washington, Sept. 1.-The statement of the comptreller of the currency, isof the comptreller of the currency, issued today, shows the total circulation of national bank notes on Sept. 1 to have been \$227,178,615, an increase for the month of \$481,745, and a decrease for the year of \$3,222,909. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$196,775,704, an increase for the month of \$1,083,019, and a decrease for the year of \$3,013,022. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$30,402,311, a decrease for the month of \$601,273, and an increase for the year \$601,273, and an increase for the year of \$5,650,363.

of \$5,659,385.

The United States registered bonds on deposit were as follows: To secure circulating notes, \$229,496,169, and to secure public deposits, \$46,889,689.

Auxiliaries to Be Restored.

Washington, Sept. 1.-The navy de partment tomorrow will turn over to ternational Navigation company, for-merly known as the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul. The ships are to be restored by the Cramps to the exact condition in which they were taken by the navy department before the war.

BRITISH GOT NERVOUS.

Feared the Fate of Hicks Pasha Be fell Anglo-Egyptian Army.

London, Sept. 1.-Great Britain is be ginning to be alarmed lest the fate of Hicks Pasha has befallen the Anglo-Egyptian army under the Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener. The last news received was telegraphed from the front on Monday night.

If p. m.—The war office was relieved this afternoon by the receipt of a dis-patch from Cairo explaining the sud-den interruption of news from the Sou-dan, which gave rise to some uneasi-ness yesterday, as to the movements of

ness yesterday, as to the movements of the Angle-Egyptian column now ad-vancing loward Omdurman, under Gen-eral Sir Herbert Kitchener.

It appears that telegraphic communi-cation was interrupted because the wire beyond Nazey island, about midway between Metemach and the Sixth Cat-aract of the Nile had been damaged by a severe storm.

UNCLE SAM'S DEBTS

to the Associated Press from Nazey island, dated Aug. 30, and forwarded by messenger from the camp at the front, to Nazey:

"There have been glimpses of the enemy during the last few days, and the first skirmlsh took place today, when an advance guard of cavalry located a large body of Dervishes at a supposed outpost near Kerreri, about eight miles north of Omduran. The enemy showed a disposition to fight, beating with their drums, and displayed battle bunting. The Montmorency troop emptied a few Dervish saddles, and three gunboats steamed up the river in front of the town and shelled the Dervishe position. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, as the Dervishes, were in a hollow, but fleeing troops could be distinctly seen. The army is moving slowly. Yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation." tinctly seen. The army is moving slowly. Yesterday it advanced four miles in close formation."

M'KINLEY'S ITINERARY.

Desires to Move About Without Attracting Attention. Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.-President Mc.

Kinley and party left Cleveland for Canton this morning on a special train on the Cleveland Terminal & Valley rullroad. A small crowd assembled to see the party off.

see the party off.

It has been supposed that the president might return to Ohio next week to attend the G. A. R. reunion at Cincinnati, but it was definitely announced today that his official duties in connection with the peace negotiations will research him from see doing. prevent him from so doing.

Washington, Sept. 1.—It is understood here that President McKinley will spend the day in New York tomorrow, though as he desires to avoid attracting attention, his movements are not to be made public in advance. He will be joined by Secretary Alger at Camp Wikoff Saturday morning, and will then proceed to inspect the camp unofficially. Secretary Alger will return to Washington Sunday afternoon turn to Washington Sunday aftern ossibly the president will do the

Canton, O., Sept. 1.—A grand demonsiration occurred at noon in honor of President McKinley and Secretary of State Day. Out of respect for the president's expressed wish that his present visit be informal, the affair was, to a considerable extent, unorganized, and partook largely of the nature of a spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The people of the community turned out en masse, and from the denot to the Barber residence, where the McKinleys are the guests of Mrs. McKinley's sister, the streets were bright with flags and other displays.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock they boarded a special train on the Pennsylvania Canton, O., Sept. 1 .- A grand demon. ed a special train on the Pennsylvania

line and proceeded eastward. DENTISTS OF AMERICA.

National Association Elected Its Officers at Omaha.

Omaha, Septi 1.-The national dental association has about wound up its third annual convention since the re-crganization and has elected officers as follows: President, H. J. Burkhardt, Batavia, N. Y.; vice president, S. H. Guilford, Philadelphia, for the east; T. E. Weeks, Minneapolis, for the west, and B. Holly Smith, Baltimore, for the south; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. H. Chase, St. Louis; recording sec-retary, George H. Cushing, Chicago; assistant recording secretary, William assistant recording secretary, William F. Walker, Pass Christian, Miss; treasurer, Henry W. Morgan, Nashville, Tenh.; executive committee, G. I. V. Brown, C. S. Butler and J. Y. Craw-

Niagara Falis was chosen over Boston for the next convention

RUINED HIS FRIEND.

Assignment Resulting Through Crooked Work of An Ex-Mayor.

Vessels Sail For Cuba and Porto Rico
On Monday.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The transport
Minnewaska will sail on Monday next
from New York for Santiago de Cuba
and Ponce, Porto Rico. Persons desiring to send packages to army friends
in either island can make the necessary
arrangements to do so through Colonel
Kimbail, deputy quartermaster. New

Spanish Cabinet Crisis.

Madrid, Sept. 1,-11:30 p. m.-Tonight everal members of the chamber of depu-

Yellow Fever In Mississippi. Jackson, Miss. Sept. 1.-Ten new case of yellow fever are reported tonight from Orwood. Those cases have appeared since the report yesterday of the first infection there and said to be of a mild type.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Bradley theatre at Richmond, Ind., was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$5,000.

The Republicans of the Second Maryland congressional district renominated W. B. Baker of Parford county.

Statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash belance, \$29,474,084; gold reserve, \$17,594,881.

State Senator Arthur W. Brewster of St. Joseph was nominated for congress by the Republican convention held at Rockport, Mo.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments Michigan volunteers will leave Camp Wikoff today for home, having beer granted forloughs.

granted furloughs.

The president has accepted the resignation of Brigadier General Charles Rowe of the volunteer army, and he will return to his home in New York.

Governor Bradley will start the hospital trains to Chekamauga and Newport News to bring home the sick Kentucky soldiers at these camps on Saturday.

Important steps were taken by the Lake Carriers association for the abelliton of tolls on the Welland and other Canadian canals at a meeting held in Cleveland.

The Francis Valentine company, the

The Francis Valentine company, the triggist theatrical printing house on the actific coast, has been attached by the condoe-Kelly bank of San Francisco for the condoe-Kelly bank of San Francisco for the condoe-Kelly bank of San Francisco. The supreme ledge Knights of Pythia, lead its assion at Indianapolis after the sew officers had been installed and adourned. The per capita tax was fixed a cents.

The members of the peace commission are due in Paris to meet the Spanish commissioners the first of October. It will be necessary for them to leave, therefore, about Sept. 15. The custom house receipts for the por of San Francisco for the month of Augus amounted to \$56,273.45, the largest receipts for a single month in the records of the department.

the department.

The Japanese steamship Kinshiu Maru arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., yesterday. She brought 189 Japanese saliors who are on their way to Philadelphia to man a Japanese warship being built by the Cramps.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans has issued an order prohibiting the sending of pension checks to "general delivery." The intention of the department is to have all such delivered at the individual addresses of the pensioners.

A ruling that persons engaged in busi-

A ruling that persons engaged in business in Honolulu affected by internal revenue laws must comply with the Hawalian laws now in force is laid down in a letter sent by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott in response to an individual inquiry.

a letter sent by Commissioner of Interna Revenue Scott in response to an individual inquiry.

Arrangements for the reception and en-tertainment of visiting Sir Knights and ladies at the 27th triennial conclave Knights Tempiar to be held in Pittshurg on Oct. 10-14 are progressing on a scale which will be unique in the history of the order.

To Cure a Cold In One Day etween Metemach and the Sixth Cat-ract of the Nile had been damaged by severe storm. Shortly after the arrival of this in-B, Q, on each tablet.

RECORD OF MORTALITY AT PES-TILENTIAL CAMPS.

Private of Sixteenth In the List at Wikoff - Surgeon Meyer Talks About the Allegheny.

New York, Sept. 1.-The general hospital report at Camp Wikoff tonight shows these deaths: Matthew S. Muller, First Illinois.

Otis Thomson, Eighth Ohio,

James K. Sells, company G, Seventh regular infantry.
John B. Carbon, company G, Twentleth regular infantry; exhaustion.
Fred Kalser, company I, Ninth regular infantry; exhaustion.
J. D. Sheridan, First Illinois.
Frank Koener, musician, Eighth regular infantry.
John M. Campbell, battery F, Second artillery; typhoid fever.

artillery; typhoid fever. Christian Kreutzon, company G, Six-teenth regular infantry; typhoid pneu-

Albert A. Tenvilliger, troop C. Second egular cavalry; typhoid malarial fever and dysentery.

The signal corps tenight reports having signted the transport Roumania.

She had not arrived at Montauk Point at midnight.

SOLDIERS KILLED IN BATTLE And Those Who Died of Disease Durthe War.

Chicago, Sept. 1.-The Tribune tomor row will print statistics showing the number of soldiers who have number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease in camps during the war with Soain. The Tribune says: While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camps between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars.

The Tribune has secured the names of 1,284 who died in camp or on transports or at home after contracting the

of 1.284 who died in camp or on transports, or at home after contracting the malarial fever at one of the camps.

There is no doubt about the 1.184 whose names have been secured. Neither is there much doubt that there are bundreds of dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records and the inability or the unwillingness of army officers to furnish lists of dead.

The Tribune gives the following states

lists of dead.

The Tribune gives the following statistics of dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the nature of the disease. The report by camps is as follows:

Camp Alger..... Jacksonville

Transports and hospital ships Deaths are attributed to the follow-

Typhoid fever, 515; yellow fever, 84; ysentery, 65; meningitis, 47; malarial, 1; pneumonia, 61; causes reported as ver, 106; miscellaneous ailments or diagnosis not reported, 227.
Of the regular army, 290 are dead.
Massachusetts is second, with 130; IIIonois third, with 190; Michigan fourth, with 21, and New York fifth, with 85.

IT WAS A PLAGUE SHIP.

Surgeon Meyer Tells About the Cruise of the Allegheny. Bath, Me., Sept. 1.—The personal assignment of Galen S. Moses, treasurer of the Worumbo Woelen Manufacturing company, which was announced on Tuesday, in which more than \$400,000 worth of property is involved, has disclosed the New York, Sept. 1 .- Surgeon Meyer that when the Allegheny left Santiago there were but 12 sick men on board, but illness developed very quickly on the vessel, and when out a few days, deaths occurred at the rate of three a day. The Massachusetts men and the First Illinois men were landed from the Allegheny today and the 145 sick were sent to the hospital. The men from the City of Mexico were also taken ashore.

Better Reports From Chicakamauga. formed by the conference committee that the Democrats had failed to adopt the Chickamauga National Military a fusion scheme: Park, Tenn., Sept. 1.—The Third corps headquarters, division headquarters, division hospitals and ambulance corps leave Camp Toomas tomorrow for An-niston, Ala. It will be impossible to get all the regiments of the corps out this, week, but they will be handled as rapidly as possible and will probably all be gone by Tuesday or Wednesday

So materially have the conditions in the hospitals improved during the last few dars that there is now but little complaint. The number of patients is decreasing rapidly, and there are but few deaths.

Santiago Bulletin.

Washington, Sept. 1.-General Law ton's daily bulletin concerning the health of the American troops at Santiago follows: Total sick, 358; total fever, 292; total new cases fever, 12; total returned to

John C. Goad, corporal company E. Sixteenth United States in-fantry; acute dysentery. A. P. Peterson, private company K. First Illinois; typhoid fever, following

cellow fever.

Harry T. Bischof, private troop F,
Second cavalry; yellow fever.

LAWTON, Commanding.

Only Twenty Well Men. New York, Sept. 1.—The ambulance hip Shinnecock, with 271 sick soldiers on board, arrived here today from Montauk Point, Only about 20 of the men are well enough to be granted fur-

Shotgun Quarantine. Jackson, Miss., Sept. 1.-The official eport of the state board of health inspectors on the Orwood yellow fever is expected tonight. Local passenger service on the Illinois Central has been discontinued between Holly Springs on the north and Grenada on the south. Towns along the line have es-

oughs.

Sutro's Daughters Victorious.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Judge Coffey oday granted Dr. Emma Sutro-Mer-eltt and W. R. H. Adamson, special etters of administration on the estate of the late Adolph Sutro.

A slight contest was made by Edgar E. Sutro and P. A. Merbio, but the court refused to take cognizance of their plea and issued the letters to the xecutors named by the millie

Cure that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Nelden-Judson and other druggists.

Garfield Beach Trains Garneld Beach Trains,

Effective Wednesday, June 22, will
run trains as follows:

Leave Arrive Leave Arrive
Salt Lake, Garfield, Garfield, Salt Lake,
7:45 a.m. *8:45 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:40 p.m.
10:30 a.m. 11:10 a.m. *3:10 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
2:15 p.m. 2:55 p.m. 5:30 p.m. 6:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m. 5:10 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 8:10 p.m.
6:30 p.m. 7:10 p.m. 10:30 p.m. 10:40 p.m.
*Pailly excent Sunday.

*Daily except Sunday.

*Daily except Sunday.

Round trip only Me. Boating, bathing, dancing. Olson's orchestra.

Depot corner First South and Fourth West.

MASON FRUIT JARS

AND JELLY TUMBLERS

At Ridiculously Low Prices, at

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

BUTLER URGES FUSION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs, and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value."

The policies of reciprocity and protection are reaffirmed, and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may from time to time dictate, or changed conditions demand, are commended. The platform continues:

are commended. The platform continues:

"We favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations, and the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy."

Another clause of the platform says:
"It is due to the cause of humanity and civilization, for which the war was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from persecution shall, with the consent or through the indifference of the United States, be returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

The army and navy are congratulated, and the state administration is heartly endorsed.

heartily endorsed.

The convention adjourned at 6 REJECTED FUSION.

Long Drawn-out Contest In Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

Milwankee, Wis., Sept. 1.-For governor, Hiram M. Sawyer, Hartford. For Heutenant governor, Peter V. Deuster, Milwaukee. For secretary of state, P. Ostromme,

For treasurer, C. J. Malek, Milwau-

ee. For attorney general, Harry H. Grace Superior.

For insurance commissioner, John F.

Grace. Superior.

For insurance commissioner, John F. Schindler, Milwaukee.

For railroad commissioner, C. G. Wilcox, Depere.

For superintendent of public instruction, W. H. Schultz, Spring Green.

The above ticket was nominated after one of the stormlest and long drawn out conventions ever held in Wisconsin. The fight was confined to the question of fusion with the Populists on the state ticket. It was a battle between the large delegation from Milwaukee county against the rest of the state. The outside delegates finally came out victorious when a vote on the resolution to allow the Populists to name a candidate for secretary of state, subject to approval of this convention, was lost, the vote resulting 226 for and 361 against fusion. Notwithstanding that the question of fusion was voted down, a Populist, John F. Schindler of Milwaukee, succeeded in being nominated for insurance commissioner. However, it was as a Democrat that he received the nomination. missioner. However, it was as a Democrat that he received the nomination, and not as a Populist. After the convention got rid of the fusion question, the proceedings were devoid of all wrangling, and the delegates finished

adjourned. Wisconsin Populists Nominate.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.-The Populist state convention tonight nominated the following ticket, after being in-

Governor, A. A. Worsley, Racine. Lieutenant governor, Spencer Pal-mer, Fond du Lac. Secretary of state, Artemus Arvin.

Attorney general, Lester A. Wood-ard, Columbia county. Treasurer, John Powers, Pierce

Railroad commissioner, Robert E. Anger, Winnebago county.
Insurance commissioner, John F.
Schindler, Milwankee.

Superintendent of public instruction, A. H. Craig, Waukesha county. The convention then adjourned. POLITICAL JOTS.

The First Minnesota district Demo-crats nominated Milo White for con-

Lieutenant Colonel H. E. McCallum, R. F. C. M. G., governor of Lagos, will succeed Sir Herbert Murray as gover-nor of Newfoundland in October next. R. L. Shackelford of Wellsville was ominated for congress by the Repub-icans of the Ninth Missouri district. He was Congressman Champ Clark's

pponent.

Fusion was effected in the First Kan- | dicappers.

The territorial congressional convention of the free silver Republicans of Okiahoma met at Guthrie and endorsed the nomination of Judge J. R. Keaton, the nominee of the Democratic and Populist conventions.

the nomination of Judge J. R. Keaton, the nominee of the Democratic and Populist conventions. PRISONER OF DEVIL'S ISLAND The property of the Device Island Proposition of the Democratic and Populist conventions. PRISONER OF DEVIL'S ISLAND Charles Margetts, George Teasdale and A. H. Woodruff. Browning Bros. have offered a Photake camera for this event.

(Continued from Page 1.)

nived at by the French army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the general staff, who, on leaving, ordered the scatty on duty before Colonel Henry's tablished shotgun quarantines. Jack-son quarantined against Lafayette riace of confinement not to disturb the prisoner, as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to crofit by it.

rmofit by it.

It is generally believed that the rest
of the general staff of the French army
will follow the example of General
Belsdefre, the chief of staff, and of
General Conse, the under chief, and

General Couse, the under chief, and tender their resignations. It appears that the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that Colonel Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document, and there are persistent reports that Colonel Paty du Clam will shortly be arrested. In this connection it is reported that the minister of justice, M Sarrien, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a retrial.

THE ZOLA ACCUSATIONS.

Charges Which Will Now Return With Teling Force.

Paris, Sept. 1 .- M. Emile Zola, in his imous "I accuse" letter, which led to of libeling military officers, said: "I accuse Colonel Paty du Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial of today: Partly cloudy weather stationary temperature. J. H. SMITH.

error, unconsciously, I am ready to be-lieve, and of then having defended his nefarious doing for the past three years by the most absurd and culpable ma-chinations. I accuse General Mercier (who was minister for war when Drey-fus was tried) of being the accomplice, fus was tried) of being the accomplice, at least through weak intelligence, in the greatest biquity of the century. I accuse General Rillot (minister for war accuse General Rilliot (minister for war during the late Dreyfus agitation) of having in his hands the certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and of having suppressed them, thus having rendered himself guilty of treason against humanity and justice, for a political reason and in order to save the compromised staff. I accuse General Boisdeffre (the chief of the general staff) and General Gonse (the assistant chief of the general staff) of being the accomplice of the same crime, the one plice of the same crime, the one through religious animosity, doubtless; the other perhaps through the esprit de corps which makes the war office a sa-cred and unassallable ark. I accuse General Pellieux and Major Ravary of having made a flagitious investigation, whereby I mean an inquiry of the most monstrous partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting, the men Belbomme, Variousset and Couver, of

monstrous partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting, the men Belhomme, Variengard and Couard, of having drawn up false and fraudulent reports, unless a medical examination shall prove them to be victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I accuse the officers of the war office of having organized a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray.

"Finally I accuse the first court-martial of having condemned a man on a document kept secret, and I accuse the second court-martial of having covered this illegality and of committing, in list turn, the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty person."

After a long trial, in February last, M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs for these alleged libels, and M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, was sentenced to four months? imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. On his way to and from the court house during the trial, M. Zola was continually hooted by mobs, and at its conclusion, narrowly escaped personal violence. When the French author heard chision, narrowly escaped personal vio-lence. When the French author heard the verdict, he exclaimed, "They are cannibals."

General Boisdeffre, the chief of the general staff of the French army, who

general staff of the French army, who has just resigned, is understood to be in high favor at St. Petersburg. He gained considerable popularity by his attitude in defense of the army during the Z-la trial, and at one time was locoked upon as possibly alming at a military dictatorship.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who is accredited with hoping for a military movement against the French republic, also tried to make capital out of the

also tried to make capital out of the trial. He showed himself daily in the hall of the court house, and one day embraced Major Esterhasy, another of the French officers implicated in the scandal, crying, "Vive Farmee," which aroused enthusiasm among his Orleanial felories but which different but repeated. ist friends, but which did not otherw excite the crowd present to any

THE ROAD RACE

their labors at a late hour tonight and To Be Run Over the Garfield Course

Today. There seems to be but little doubt but what the bicycle road race and field sports at Garfield today will be a great success. As already stated in The Her-ald, this will be a ten-mile race over the Garfield course, a special observa-tion train leaving the depot at 5 p. m. for which a rate of 50 cents, round trip,

has been made.

A short distance over the river the start will be made, and it promises to be a race royal from end to end. The riders who will make the start are Tod Caine, O. E. Emery, T. W. Lindstrom. Joe Edmonds and Charles Braizer of this city while Corden will made Review. this city, while Ogden will send Bert Goodsell, Archie May and Walter Eng-lish. It was understood in bicycle cir-cles last night that Goodsell intended to ride from the scratch, which shows that the plucky Ogden boy thinks he has a good chance of winning. All of the Salt Lake boys have been over the track, and report it in excellent condition. The record over this course is now held by Caine, 28:15, but it is confidently expected that it will be broken this afternoon, as all of the riders are in good condition, and each one seems determined to do his best to be in at the

winning. The following gentlemen will act as officials: act as officials:

A. F. Holden, referee: A. J. Higgs, starter: R. L. Conley, cierk; C. N. Butler, J. C. Jensen, T. C. Brantley, Judges; Dr. Pfoutz, J. N. Sharp, Capitain W. W. Hall. timers; W. E. Lake, August; Stein, John Held, scorers; C. N. Butler, R. L. Conley and W. E. Lake, handleappers.

Fusion was effected in the First Kansas congressional district, when Congressman William D. Vincent, the Populist nominee, received the nomination of the Democrats.

The territorial congressional convention of the free silver Republicans of May four minutes.

offered a Photake camera for this event.

At 6:45 a match game of basket balt between the Z. C. M. I. and the Business Men's team will be played, the players being: A. Flemming, Dave Margetts, A. V. Proctor, Charles Margetts, E. Flemming, Z. C. M. I.: Edgar S. Hill, Charles Wells, John A. Groesbeck, R. W. Daynes and Wood Emery, Business Men's. The prize offered is one dozen bottles of champagne cider, donated by Howlett Bros. At 6:30 the swimming maich, open to all, will take place. Entries close at 6 octock. Captain Barratt will act as referee.

tween Ted Caine, bleyele, and Jack Wilson, foot, and at the same time the boat race will be run. Entries for this event are announced to close at 8 p. m.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Observations at the Local Weather Bureau Office. Mean daily temperature, 74 degree; de-

parture from normal minus is degrees; maxmium temperature, Si degrees; minimum temperature, Si degrees; accumulated excess of temperature since first of month, Si degrees; accumulated defectency of temperature since Jan. I. 24 degrees; total precipitations (inches and hundredthe), 30 inch; departure from normal plus 30 inch; accumulated deficiency of precipitation since first of month, 36 inch, accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 35 inch.

Following is the local weather forecast. parture from normal minus 45 degrees;